DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong...To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, June 14th.

In the Senate, Wade called up a bill to amend an act to provide a Territorial government for Idaho, which passed. It provides for a re-apportionment of the Territory and changes the time of election to the second Monday in October. A bill to ascertain and settle the title to certain private land claims in California was taken up, while pending, a motion to indefinitely postpone it passed after a short debate, by 21 to 16. The fortification bill then passed after striking out the appropriation for Boston harbor. The bill appropriates $177.000 for fortitifications in San Francisco Bay.

NEW YORK, June 14th.

The *Commercial* is authorized to state that the Secretary of the Treasury will accept in payment toward the seventy-five million loan two year five per cent. legal tenders, allowing the accrued interest, also ordinary certificates of deposit. This will materially facilitate subscriptions. Large amounts of the two years' issue are being retired at the Sub Treasury. On Saturday and Monday thirteen millions were retired. The total amount to-day will probably reach seven millions.

CAIRO, June 14th.

A force of 3.000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, with twelve pieces of artillery under General Sturges, was sent from Memphis on the 1st, with the purpose of destroying the Mobile and Ohio road, which had been repaired by the rebels as far north as Corinth. It was supposed by Generals Sherman and McPherson, that nearly all the rebel force which has been operating in Western Tennessee and Mississippi had been sent to reinforce Johnston, but the sequel showed their mistake, for at Guntown, Miss., on the 10th, our forces fell in with the enemy in overwhelming numbers. A terrible battle ensued, resulting in the discomfiture of our troops. A large portion of the infantry was captured, owing to the horrible condition of the roads. Most of the artillery had to be destroyed and abandoned. Our retreating column was pursued sharply by the rebel cavalry, to Collierville. A large rebel force of infantry is reported moving in the direction of Memphis, and were at Ripley when last heard from. A train of one hundred wagons belonging to Sturges' expedition, was partly burned by our forces; the rest were captured. Generals Polk and Forrest are reported to have been present during the fight. Gen. Washburne, commanding at Memphis, feels no apprehensions for the safety of the place.

LOUISVILLE, June 14th.

Officers from the front report Wheeler at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and the army on Friday last. He had captured six cars laden with grain, and cut the telegraph train from Resaca to Chattanooga. He has been intercepted, and in retreating a torpedo which had been placed under the track exploded, hurling a locomotive six feet from the track. Four cars were demolished, but nobody was seriously injured. On the same night Wheeler appeared again on the road below Calhoun, and tore up a considerable portion of the track, which has since been repaired. Gen. Leman from the front on the 9th, reports that our cavalry on reconnoissance to the front found only a small body of rebel cavalry. After a severe skirmish the enemy fell back across the Chattahoochie. Prisoners report the whole rebel army on the south side of the river, determined to oppose the passage of our army to the last. The river is much swollen by heavy rains. No serious engagement can occur until the river falls.

Telegraph to Gen. Carrington reports Geo. Jessie with 200 rebels at Newcastle last evening. His force is made up of desperate characters. Until they were collected in one place, they were thought to be countrymen on foot out stealing all the horses in the neighborhood. The authorities expect to cage the whole gang. The Frankfort and Lexington trains will resume their trips to-morrow, and the Nashville trains will not be interrupted.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

From Louisville papers we have the following particulars in regard to the rebel attack on Frankfort: On Friday the stockades a short distance from the town, were occupied by the rebels, and a portion of our men were sent to dislodge them. After a dreadful struggle they were driven off, leaving some of their wounded on our hands. On Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, Col. Siltner attacked the Fort; at the same time a force under Major Pricer attacked South Frankfort. The fight raged with great fury until 8 o'clock, when the rebels sent a verbal demand to surrender, which was refused, and the fight renewed until 9 o'clock, when a written demand to surrender was made, to which Gov. Bramlette replied that he would not surrender the place so long as there was a man in it. The fight was again renewed, the rebels making several attacks on the Fort, and succeeded in capturing a small cannon which had been stationed outside to guard the rifle pits. This gun was subsequently recaptured by a gallant charge made by about fifty citizens. The fight lasted until half past three, when the rebels retired on the Somsville turnpike.

Memphis papers of the 13th, give the following additional particulars of Sturges' defeat: It appears that on the 10th, the expedition, which had been out nine days, met the enemy a short distance north of Guntown; our cavalry which was five miles in advance, first engaged them, but were overpowered and compelled to fall back three miles, to Old Town creek, when they were joined by the infantry with artillery. At this point a sharp engagement, lasting two hours, took place between the forces on the opposite side of the stream. Our forces were finally compelled to fall back in the direction of Ripley, closely followed by the enemy. Continual skirmishing was kept up for eight miles, when our forces reached a swamp on the Fulton and Ripley roads, where another engagement was had. The road at this point is narrow, the mud was deep, and it became utterly impossible to move off the wagon train and artillery. At this point the enemy pressed our troops on all sides with superior numbers. The cavalry after desperate fighting were again compelled to fall back, and the infantry was thrown into confusion and surrounded by the enemy. The greater portion surrendered; of 18 pieces of artillery only four were brought off. The greater portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands. The rebel cavalry pursued ours to near Collierville. Our loss in killed, wounded and captured, will probably exceed 2,000. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is supposed to be considerable. Our cavalry also suffered severely in the engagements and on the retreat.

NEW YORK, June 15th.

A call has been issued for a Union Conservative National Convention at Chicago, on the Fourth of July, which is signed P. F. Stevens, Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 15th.

The *World's* Mexican correspondence relates from personal observation the most horrible outrages by the French troops on the march, and in several places captured by them. By order of Gen Donai, Tula was burned, and the male inhabitants butchered. All the women and girls were raped in open day, and the place was given up to the beastly soldiery for three days. The same outrages were repeated at Gualapara. Tobasco was taken after forty-seven days' siege by the Liberals, with the French garrison and all the artillery. Bazaine has ordered his army from the city of Mexico, to retake Tabasco.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th, says more than 15.000 prisoners are at Andersonville, Ga., and upward of 3.000 have died there. The average mortality is thirty-five daily, with a prospect of increase. On the 8th over one thousand were to be sent there from Richmond, it being made the general depot for the Union prisoners, quartered at Macon, Ga. *World's* Washington special says an informal meeting of Republican members considered the $300 exemption clause; many deeming it injudicious, there is an impression that it won't pass the House. Within a few days a draft for 200,000 men is expected to be ordered.

HAMILTON, June 15th.

Vallandigham made his appearance at a Democratic District Convention in this place to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest and defending his course; denouncing as false the assertions of the President, that he was arrested because he labored to prevent the raising of troops, and encouraged the desertion of soldiers, and said "I don't mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be the victim of the arbitrating power of Abraham Lincoln. If he seeks my life let him so declare, but he shall not again strain me of personal liberty except upon due process of law." He denounced Order 38, under which he was arrested, declaring it against the Constitution and Laws, and therefore invalid. He reiterated his right to criticise the acts of the administration, and cautioned his political friends from acts of violence on his account, but advised none to shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon them. Vallandigham left for Dayton this p. m., where it is understood he will speak to morrow.

CINCINNATI, June 16th.

Vallandigham arrived at Dayton last evening. There was no demonstration, but there is considerable apprehension of trouble to-day. The people are very much excited.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.

The House to-day, by a vote of 91 to 55, passed a bill providing for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. A motion to reconsider was lost.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.

The movement of the army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond across the Chickahominy and James rivers has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts without danger of premature disclosure. After several days preparation the move commenced on Sunday. The 18th corps under Gen. Smith, marched to White House and embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing. Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to the James bridge and crossed the Chickahominy, marching to Charles City on the James river. Hancock's corps and Warren's crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and marched to Wilcox on the James river. This river was to be crossed by the army at Powhatan Point.

A dispatch from Grant dated head-quarters Wilcox Landing, 5:30, Monday evening, states that our advance reached that place and would commence crossing James river on Tuesday, that Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night. No fighting is reported during the movement, except a little cavalry skirmishing. Grant was at Bermuda Landing on Tuesday noon. A dispatch from him dated 3 p. m., says: Our forces will commence crossing the James river to-day. The enemy shows no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of the river. Our movements from Coal Harbor to the James river have been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident.

An unofficial dispatch dated, Gen. Butler's head-quarters 2:20 p. m., says Smith's corps is coming in:—5,000 having already landed.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's head-quarters dated 8 yesterday p. m., near Kensaw, states that the General is in front advancing his lines on Kensaw. Another unofficial dispatch dated 9 last night, reports the same advance. Thomas has gained ground and one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded. Further reports say the rebel Gen. Polk was killed to-day, and his body sent to Marietta. General Sherman has made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster, and placed A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive immediately. Signed: STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

The Petersburg *Express* has a telegram from Lynchburg that Hunter entered Lexington on the 17th. His strength is estimated at 15,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th, has intelligence that Crook with 8,000 men was at Amherst Court House only twelve miles from Lynchburg. They had destroyed the bridge over the river. Lynchburg is defended by a much larger force than the Federals expect.

CINCINNATI, June 16th.

A Flemingsburg correspondent of the 12th, says: The remnant of Morgan's command, numbering 700, passed here this morning, en *route*, probably, for Pound Gap. They admit a loss of nearly a thousand at Cynthiana. The Federal force is still in pursuit of him. It arrived at Flemingsburg six hours after Morgan's departure. Vallandigham is still at Dayton. All quiet there.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

Time's Washington special 16th, says: One of Grant's couriers arrived this morning from Bermuda Hundred with dispatches for Government. He says when he left on the morning of the 15th fighting was going on in the vicinity of Petersburg by cannonading and musketry, which could be heard from the landing. It began at early dawn and is very heavy and momentarily increased in severity. Grant's whole army was across the James river; its rear being several miles west of Bermuda Hundred. The whole of Smith's corps had arrived. Several thousand fresh troops reached Bermuda Hundred and more are coming up. Nothing definite from Sheridan.

Head-Quarters, Army Potomac, June 16.

Our troops and trains have been engaged in crossing the James river all day. Hancock's corps has advanced toward Petersburg, which place he was expected to reach last night, but nothing official has been heard from him. Cannonading has been going on in that direction, and it is supposed either he or Butler has engaged the enemy.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1864.

Spiritualism.

A day or two since, we published among our miscellaneous selections, a short paragraph attributed to one of the spiritualistic papers of the day, with some apt burlesque remarks thereon by the Cayuga (N. Y.) *Chieftain*. At the time, if we thought about the matter at all, the idea on our mind was or would have been, that the original article was merely fabricated for the purpose of appending thereto, the parody in question. But we have since seen, actually seen a copy of a paper published in the interest of the Spiritualists, which as far outdoes both the original remarks and the paraphase as found in the Cayuga *Chieftain*, as either of these transcends or falls below the common sense and right reason of sane men. We allude to the *Banner of Light*—a copy of which journal now lies before us, and which deserves the palm for the pitiful ability to group together more supremely ridiculous trash in words, than we could have conceived possible, had we not really and in full sense read the effusions in question. Talk about the advance of knowledge and the intelligence of the nineteenth century! Why, surely, we must have labored under some gross delusion when we talked that way ourselves or believed others talking of the march of enlightenment! The paper referred to gravely talks of conversations with the disembodied spirits of all ages, and shamelessly narrates the *accurate* (why of course they were) answers given by media to the highly important questions "How many children have I?" "How long is my aunt dead?" and "what was the color of her hair?" while it goes on *passim* to speak of spheres, harmonies, affinities, visions, spectra, quasi-clairvoyantism, tipping tables, etc., just as though all such insane tomfoolery had not been long enough ago exploded to the complete satisfaction of all men with sense sufficient to appreciate an argument or a reason assigned. The most painful part of the whole thing is, that we are forced to believe from the size and age of the journal in question, that the knowing and wilful perpetrators of this stupendous imposture, find ample material (among ignorant women and men, in regard to whose gender some mistake must have been made by Dame Nature) upon which to operate; and the wretched trickery, aided by the sublime impudence which does not shrink from appearing in print as godfather to such a farrago of nonsense, must evidently pay, and pay well; otherwise the whole thing must have long since gone by the board. We have several times in our columns warned the readers of the VEDETTE against all manner of swindles—gift enterprises—bounty brokers—quack medicaments—fortune tellers and the like, and we would, did we deem it of any avail, also warn our readers against the drivelling and dotard delusion of this most baseless of all the plans concocted for the purpose of "gammoning the flats." But we would fain believe that no man with sense enough to read and appreciate the VEDETTE, would be for a moment inaffably *green* enough to lend an ear to such trash, or to be at any time painfully anxious to know from the spirit world the age of his great grandmother at the time of her lamented decease, or afflicted with a desire to know by table rapping in which of the seven (are there more?) spheres his wife's great grand uncle may at present be sagaciating as to his incorporosity! Surely a man with the modicum of hard sense which a "hen might hold in her closed fist," would think the Almighty has other work for us after death than is the task of answering *at two bits* the question the mean puerilities with which the *Banner of Light* tries to delude its readers (for it is no joke, but a serious and earnest attempt at deception).

Certainly, we for one, would pray for annihilation rather than look forward to such a destiny in the *spheres*! Well, we suppose there is no use in getting mad about it. This is the country for humbug and any nonsense however transparent, or swindle in religion however huge, needs only a few shameless and energetic supporters in the beginning, to find plenty of dupes in the end;—but from free love, right straight down through Communism, Fourierism—too many wives or no wife at all—on through soothsaying—the curing of all fleshly ills by a single pill—the soldiers agencies and the gift enterprises, and down even to the contemptible game of conversing with some demirep who represents your deceased relations:—somebody makes money by the operation—a somebody too who knows the humbug of the entire thing, and, who laughs in his sleeve that the occupation of the fool killer is not yet gone, and the likelihood of its ever being so, still very remote.

INDIANS.—Every day brings to this Camp, bands of Indians numbering from ten to fifty, who represent themselves as very destitute of provisions, and consequently, claim and get supplies from the Post. We presume this is owing to the fact that the appropriation for the annual presents of the Government have long since been expended;—but we trust, the late speech of Mr. Kinney on the claims of these aborigines of Utah, may have the desired effect—that money will soon be forthcoming to replenish the Treasury of the Territorial Superintendent, and that this Post may be relieved from a burden which is becoming too onerous. It is true, it is better to feed the Indians than to allow want to drive them to hostilities; but in this Territory in special, the various military Posts have quite enough to do in feeding and protecting destitute and helpless white people, without superadding thereto the duties of an Indian agency.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—A grand Ball will be given on the evening of the Fourth of July ensuing, in the Camp Douglas Theater, under the auspices of certain gentlemen long and favorably known to the community in Camp, as thoroughly competent to all the details of a first class Ball. Tickets, including supper, $5, which may be had of Messrs Andrew Moore, J. T. Magee or David Morrell, Managers. It is some time since the last Ball in Camp, and everybody will doubtless be anxious once more to renew the pleasures and associations of the past winter, and trip it on the "light fantastic," etc.

MANSION HOUSE.—This excellent establishment is open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient guests, at reasonable prices, and in a style of material comfort as to board and lodging, not to be surpassed. Its location at the corner of Emigration street and the State Road, is convenient to everything to which either the business man or the lounger wishes to be convenient, and the house is at the same time sufficiently quiet and retired for all practical purposes. We recommend persons in want of permanent or transient accommodations, to call on Mr. Tufts, the proprietor.

POLICE DOCKET.—Though the prospecting parties have not yet returned, we perceive that there figure on the records of the Police Court in town no less crimes than attempted rape and accomplished robbery, not to mention several smaller offences against municipal law. Rape and robbery in the City of the Saints, and no soldiers on whom to blame, either! Excruciating!!

EUREKA STABLES.—We call the attention of emigrants and others, having horses or cattle in their charge, to the advertisement of the Eureka Stables, near the Mansion House, Great Salt Lake City. The stables have lately been built and will furnish ample accommodation, as to room, for all who may desire to have their stock well and carefully tended while in the city. Terms reasonable. See advertisement

COURT OF INQUIRY.—Lieut.-Col. Williams, 1st Cav., Nev. Ty. Vols., and Capt. M. G. Lewis A. A. G. Dist. of Utah, left Camp Douglas on Tuesday evening for Fort Ruby, whither they go to attend a Court of Inquiry, instituted at the request of Lt.-Col. J. B. Moore, 3rd Inf'y. C. V., Com'dg Fort Ruby. They will be absent probably two weeks.

DEPARTURE.—Brig.-Gen. P. Edw'd Connor, commanding District of Utah, left on Tuesday for a brief visit to the Government Reserve and Camp in Rush Valley. He will be absent but a few days.

AGENT FOR THE VEDETTE.—By our advertising columns it will be seen that we have appointed Mr. Thos. Gates Agent for the VEDETTE in Idaho Ty. All orders entrusted to him will be promptly filled, and parties resident in Idaho will find that Mr. Gates is a thoroughly reliable and energetic person. He leaves Salt Lake City to-day, with a full supply of the latest and most important papers from East and West, and has made his arrangements so as to be constantly in receipt of the standard journals of both sections. He enters a new country and will assuredly meet with that success which always follows energy and attention to a business, which has (as in this case) been well and carefully selected.

ARRIVAL.—Major John M. O'Neill, 2d Cav. C. V., commanding Camp Conness in Rush Valley, U. T., arrived in Camp on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of investigating certain cases, which, if reports be true, require prompt and summary action.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 17th.

It seems to be thought in military circles here that Lee's large army cannot exist in a large city; therefore Lee must either fall on Grant with his whole force before he has entrenchments, or evacuate Richmond; or, manning the defences back to Lynchburg, keep open communication and hang on the flanks of Grant's army. It is rumored here that Lee would attempt to crush Hunter and menace Washington, but there is no fear that he will expose himself to Grant in rear. A hopeful feeling exists in all circles here. The rebel Capital and main army are considered as in a worse condition than ever since the withdrawal of McClellan from Harrison's Landing. Another dispatch to the *World*, says, for some nights past the enemy have made attacks to learn our movements, in which their losses were severe. Deserters give doleful accounts of affairs in Richmond. A *Tribune* special says it is understood there that Sheridan's first work will be to destroy as much as possible of the road between Richmond and Fredericksburg, then dash on Charlottesville and destroy the diverging roads. It was supposed that Sheridan would join Averill. Lee's cavalry disappeared on Friday, probably in pursuit of Sheridan. A special says that Steel's army is at Little Rock. Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Duval's Bluff are strongly defended. The rebel army in Arkansas is much scattered.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.

The army appropriation bill which has become a law, provides that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medicine, special attendance, pay and emoluments (other than bounty) as other soldiers, regular or volunteer, in the service of the United States. From and after the 1st of January '64 every person of color hereafter mustered in to the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States, not exceeding one hundred dollars. All persons enrolled and mustered into service as volunteers, under the act of October 17, '63, who were at the time of their enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the U. States the same amount of bounty, without regard to color. All persons of color, free on the 19th day of April '63, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to the pay, bounty and clothing allowed such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment.

CHICAGO, June 17th.

The District Convention at Hamilton, Ohio, Wednesday, appointed Vallandigham delegate to the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, June 18th.

The gold bill which passed the House on the 14th, and previously passed the Senate, is very stringent in its provisions. It interdicts contracts for the sale or purchase of gold, unless accompanied by a delivery on the same day, and expressly requires the contractor for sale or delivery, to be in actual possession. It prohibits all loans of coin; also time contracts for sale of exchange beyond ten days; interdicts transactions in gold, save at the ordinary business places of the parties, and declares all contracts made in violation of the Act, absolutely void; imposes a fine of from one to ten thousand dollars, with imprisonment for not less than three months, upon any party violating the Act, to be investigated by suit in the U. S. Courts.

A Nashville letter of the 16th, says: By arrival from Big Shanty, Sherman's head-quarters, last Saturday evening, stated that Johnston's front extended from Lost Mountain to a point on the railroad eight miles north of Marietta. Sherman at that time, was fighting him, both armies assuming an attitude of defiance—neither moving.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

A Joint Resolution authorizing an extension of contract with the overland mail company, passed the Senate to-day. The resolution as passed, limits the time to sixteen days during eight months of the year, and twenty days during the remaining 4 months.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

A special to the *Post* says the average rate at which the whole loan has been awarded is reported to be one hundred and five and a quarter. The highest rate ten premium, at which several small amounts were taken.

WASHINGTON, midnight, June 18.

A dispatch dated City Point, 11 yesterday morning, says that the 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming part of the defenses of Petersburg; capturing 450 prisoners and four guns. Our success is being followed up.

Signed: STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

A dispatch from Stanton and our forward movement to the James river show that our forces left their position within fifty yards of the enemy's entrenchments at Coal Harbor, and made a flank movement about by a march of fifty-five miles, crossing the Chickahominy and James and surprising the enemy's rear at Petersburg. All this was done without the loss of a single wagon or piece of artillery. About 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy. In covering the movement of Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry, frequent skirmishes took place with the enemy; each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal if not greater loss on the enemy. The 18th corps, under Smith, were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and marched out near Petersburg. On the night of their arrival they surprised and captured very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be thrown into them to hold them. On the night following,

they were joined by the 2d corps which succeeded in carrying three of the enemy's redoubts. This corps was followed by the 9th. All the troops are now up, except seven divisions guarding the wagon trains. They are also expected up to-night. The enemy in their efforts to reinforce Petersburg abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. Butler took advantage of this and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Petersburg and Richmond. Later unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

In the Senate Chandler called up a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents. The bill grants to Perry McD. Collins the right to maintain and construct a line or lines of telegraph from any point or points on the Pacific slope. Gaines and Tenyck opposed the bill, and offered various amendments. The entire session was occupied in considering the bill, and the Senate adjourned without action.

In the House the Conference Committee reported on the bill increasing the pay of private soldiers to $16 per month. This report was agreed to. A bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad Act was taken up, but postponed until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

Dispatches from Sheridan report his victory over the enemy at Trevillian's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles north of Gordonsville. An official dispatch has the following: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this point, and also report operations since leaving Newcastle. I crossed the Pamunkey on the 7th, marching via Aylett's, and encamped over Herring's creek. On the morning of the 8th I resumed march, via Potomac Station, and encamped three miles west of that point. On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and Newmarket, and encamped on Erie Creek, near Young's Bridge. On the 10th I marched via Andrew's Station, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped three miles northeast of Trevillian's. On the morning of the 11th Gen. Tarbett with his division, and Col. Gregg of Gregg's division, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from successive lines of breastworks, through an almost impassable forest back of Trevillian's Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville and cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad, near Lindsay, then march on Charlottesville; but on my arrival at Buckchild's, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. In the meantime Gen. Custar was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road, so as to reach a station in rear of the enemy. On his arrival at this point, the enemy broke into a complete route, leaving their dead and nearly all their wounded in our hands; also twenty officers, five hundred prisoners, and three hundred horses. These operations occupied the whole day. At night I encamped at Trevillian's Station. On the morning of the 12th I commenced destroying the railroad from here to Louisa Court House. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned, and the rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the road occupied until three o'clock, when I directed Gen. Tarbett to advance with his division and Gen. Davis' brigade of Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. An advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made. On the extreme right of the line, a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and were twice driven therefrom by the infantry. Night closed the contest. On examination it was found there was not sufficient ammunition to continue the engagement, and learning from prisoners and citizens that Picket's division was coming to prevent the capture of Gordonsville, I withdrew during the night and next morning recrossed the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge.

In addition to this, our animals were for two days engaged without forage, the surrounding country affording nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and that at such points as were inaccessible to us. The cavalry engagement of the 25th was by far the most brilliant of the present campaign. The enemy's loss is very heavy, including several Colonels. My loss is about 575. Of this number, 490 are wounded—I brought off in ambulances 375. That is all that could be transported; the remainder were (with a number of rebel wounded that fell into our hands) left behind, and surgeons and attendants remained in charge of them. I captured and have now 375 rebel soldiers, including 20 commissioned officers. My loss in captured does not exceed 160, they were principally from the 5th Michigan cavalry. This regiment had gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses and 800 men, but were finally surrounded and had to give way, when finally they broke, they hurried between Gen. Custar's command and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of a battery, three of which were afterwards re-captured, leaving in our hands but two caissons. Signed: STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 20th.

Tribune special, head-quarters army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, Friday morning, says: We are again in front of the entire rebel army, which has been engaged by our advance of the 2d and 18th corps. Important captures of guns, prisoners and positions have been accomplished. The 2d with the 18th corps are in line of battle, and on the arrival of the balance of the troops, dispositions will be made for a final assault upon the enemy's works. Since Tuesday night, when the advance of the 18th corps arrived in the vicinity of town, our lines have been pushed steadily forward, and several strong positions wrested by charges from the enemy, and we have taken 18 guns with several hundred prisoners. Our advance is within half a mile of Petersburg, which is in full view of almost the entire line. Prisoners state that portions of Lee's army commenced arriving at Petersburg on Wednesday night, only a few hours after the arrival of Hancock with the 2d corps. The City Point railroad in now in our possession. The Norfolk and Petersburg line is commanded by our troops. The 18th corps, which landed at Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on pontoons laid four miles above its mouth, penetrated southward to within about four miles of town before encountering any opposition. Here skirmishing commenced, and our lines were steady pushing forward and drove back the pickets of the enemy, who took position in their outer defenses. These defenses were immediately charged by Hink's negro division, with the most splendid gallantry and the enemy were put to flight, and two guns with a considerable number of prisoners captured. The works were taken and held until the arrival of Hancock at half past five on Wednesday.

Special Notice.

MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in Idaho Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23:f JOSIAH TUFTS.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS,

je23:f Proprietors.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Coaches run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the KOOTANAY mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack. j 21m1

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Enquire at the Mansion House, G. S. L. City, U. T. je20:f

W. KEENTOFF,

WATCH MAKER.

GROESBECK'S BUILDINGS,

Cor. Main & Second South Temple Streets

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner. j 16w1

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SAFEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,

ap28 3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

—TO—

EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent
ap27-tf L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gunz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & Co., instead of Ranshoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6:f

NEW.

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

RADWAY & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for within it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the constionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the anxious that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a rail road car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Radway & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

RADWAY & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic worth, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

RADWAY & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

RADWAY & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
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Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVIL & Co., Proprietors,
Pittsfield, Mass.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
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BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 17th.

The *Times'* special dated Bermuda Hundred the 15th, says: The 18th army corps under Gen. Smith, detached from the Army of the Potomac, on Monday rejoined Butler's command last evening, landing at Point of Rocks on the Appattomax river. On reporting to Butler an order was immediately issued to Smith to move at 2 o'clock, this a. m., on Petersburg, in conjunction with a strong force of cavalry under Kautz. As I write the rumbling of artillery and clattering of horses as they cross the pontoon bridge, is heard, showing that the movement commenced. Hancock crossed about ten miles below City Point. Gen. Benham arrived last night with additional pontoons, and the crossing is now going forward unmolested. Grant spent nearly all yesterday with Butler visiting the line of entrenchments, and expressed himself pleased with the condition of affairs.

The *Tribune's* correspondent of the 12th. says: The movement to the James river was in three columns. Hancock on the right, nearest the Chickahominy, Burnside on the left and Wright in the center. Sheridan is off with Gregg and Torbett's cavalry to find Hunter and pilot him this way.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Butler, writing on the 15th, says: Kautz left here last night with a large force of cavalry in the direction of Petersburg.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent, says: The capture of Petersburg will place us in possession of the key to all the railroads connecting Richmond with the South, preventing supplies from reaching Richmond. The only other railroads are the Lynchburg and Danville, which are being attended to by Hunter.

FORTRESS MONROE, 4 P. M.

Yesterday morning the 10th army corps. under Smith, left City Point and marched in the direction of Petersburg. Gen. Kautz' cavalry attacked the entrenchments of the rebels outside Petersburg, and at 11, having succeeded in carrying them, entered the city. They were supported by the advance guard of Smith. The remainder of the troops at last accounts, were marched in the direction of Petersburg as fast as landed. An endless stream of transports and barges are making their way up the James river to the new base of supplies.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

The following is from the James river: City Point, 15th.—Gen. Smith, with 1,500 men, attacked Petersburg this a. m. Gen. Butler reports there has been sharp fighting, and that the troops and trains of the enemy were moving from the city across the Appotomax, as if retreating. Hancock is not near enough to render Gen. Smith any aid.

CITY POINT STATION, June 15, 5:30 P. M.

The latest report from Gen. Smith this P. M., is that he had carried the line of entrenchments at Beatty's House. The colored troops assaulted and carried the rifle pits with great gallantry, but they have not yet carried the main line. Hancock was within three miles of Smith.

CITY POINT, 7 A. M., June 16th.

At 7:20 yesterday p. m., Gen. Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg. Hancock went up and took a position on Smith's left at 3 p m. to-day. Gen. Butler reports from Bermuda Hundred, that the enemy had abandoned their works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.

Late Richmond papers received at Butler's head-quarters, have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our having crossed the James river. They still expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill. Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, on the evening of the 15th, taking thirteen cannon, several stand of colors, and between three and four hundred prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg.

The following was received from General Butler, Duthard Landing, 1 o'clock, p. m., the 16th: "I went over the conquered lines with Gen. Grant and some engineer officers this forenoon. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult to take than Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. The hardest fighting was done by black troops; they captured six of sixteen cannon. The prisoners taken were from Beauregard's command; some of them said they had crossed the James river above Drury's Bluff." I don't think any of Lee's army reached Petersburg. Gen. Smith stormed the place. They seem to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appottomax, but they can't hold it, as it lies directly under our guns."

A later dispatch from Bermuda Hundred confirms the report of the enemy abandoning his works in front of that place, and that our troops are tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

A still later dispatch from a courier, says: When I left a point above Fort Powhatan, it was reported to me that Petersburg was in our possession.

Nothing recent received from Sheridan, but the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, contains a dispatch from Lee stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement, by Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners, and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

A dispatch from Sherman last night at 9 o'clock, only states the relative position of the forces. No serious engagement had yet occurred. (signed) STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

The Washington *Star* says Stanton received a dispatch from Sherman, confirming the recent death of Polk. *Post's* special says the mortality in the hospitals will average 100 per day.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

The return of Valhandigham to Ohio was on his own responsibility. It is not known what, if any, executive action will be taken concerning him.

The gold bill will pass both Houses and probably be approved.

To-day there were over six hundred and fifty proposals for the seventy-five million loan. No formal awards are yet made.

In the Senate to-day, the tariff bill was considered and amendments adopted reducing the duty on tea to 20 cents, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the finer qualities. The duty on cigars worth $15 per thousand, is fixed at 75 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Between $15 and $30, $1 25 per pound and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; between $30 and $45, $2 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; over $45, $3 and 60 per cent. *ad valorem*; cigarettas are subject to the same duty.

In the House the joint resolution extending the Overland mail contract, was adopted. The internal revenue bill was taken up, and nearly all the amendments recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, were adopted. On the amendment striking out the tax on whisky on hand, the vote stood 72 to 62. This probably settles the whisky question. During the evening session the House concurred in the Senate substitute for the mining clause, by 72 to 31. The bill now provides that assayers assaying gold and silver ore, or either, not exceeding in value in one year a quarter of a million, shall pay a license. On all assays from a quarter to a half million, the license shall be $200, and $500 when the value exceeds half a million. Cole, Higby, and Shannon spoke earnestly in favor of concurring with the Senate in striking out the following House clause, "on gold and silver produced from quartz mines, from beds of rivers, from earth, or in any way or manner, there shall be collected a duty of five per cent." Stevens said California had been indulged until she was spoiled. Those who gathered gold were trespassers on the National domain, and it was just they should pay seigniorage. The Senate amendment was concurred in by a vote of 65 to 39.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16th.

President Lincoln arrived at the Continental Hotel to-day. At the fair this evening he briefly responded to a toast, and said Grant is this evening in a position with Meade and Hancock, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. He declared his purpose of rapidly pouring to Grant all the reinforcements necessary to capture Richmond.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City ..... Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

my16p1m W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

$100 BOUNTY!!

RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good rations with ample Medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Recruits will **positively** be mustered into the service immediatley and will receive **Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc.,** from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter'y, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 3d Inf. C. V.,
Recruiting Officer.

je13tf

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

☞ OFFICE at my residence, on Market street, one and a-half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. may23 tf

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms my7tf

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Slade deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.

Virginia City, Idaho Ter. } je20-3m8] GEO. B. PARKER, Administrator.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

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The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may5-tf

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ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } { CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES, CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN & MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS, AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

je11tf GILBERT & SONS.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

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At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

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Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
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Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR. MILTON E. CLARK.

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BANKERS,

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DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1-3m

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap4tf-p2m

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GUNNY BAGS, GRAIN SACKS AND PACKING Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, June 24, 1864. [No. 145.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance)	$1 00
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One copy six months, " " "	5 00

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SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

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etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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☞ Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ Mr. L. W. A. Cole is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

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SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

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For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 20th.

Tribune special, head-quarters army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, Friday morning, says: We are again in front of the entire rebel army, which has been engaged by our advance of the 2d and 18th corps. Important captures of guns, prisoners and positions have been accomplished. The 2d with the 18th corps are in line of battle, and on the arrival of the balance of the troops, dispositions will be made for afinal assault upon the enemy's works. Since Tuesday night, when the advance of the 18th corps arrived in the vicinity of town, our lines have been pushed steadily forward, and several strong positions wrested by charges from the enemy, and we have taken 18 guns with several hundred prisoners. Our advance is within half a mile of Petersburg, which is in full view of almost the entire line. Prisoners state that portions of Lee's army commenced arriving at Petersburg on Wednesday night, only a few hours after the arrival of Hancock with the 2d corps. The City Point railroad is now in our possession. The Norfolk and Petersburg line is commanded by our troops. The 18th corps, which landed at Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on pontoons laid four miles above its mouth, penetrated southward to within about four miles of town before encountering any opposition. Here skirmishing commenced, and our lines were steady pushing forward and drove back the pickets of the enemy, who took position in their outer defenses. These defenses were immediately charged by Hink's negro division, with the most splendid gallantry and the enemy were put to flight, and two guns with a considerable number of prisoners captured. The works were taken and held until the arrival of Hancock at half past five on Wednesday. A reconnoissance for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position of the enemy, was made by Hancock. Considerable skirmishing ensued; only two divisions of the 2d corps, viz: Birney's and Gibbons' reached the field. On Wednesday night, Barlow, who pursued another road bringing up the rear, came up. At 6 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, the divisions of Birney and Gibbons were deployed in line of battle when their proximity to the rebels was discovered. Our troops bivouacked on the field, Birney occupying the left of the line and Gibbons the right. On Barlow's arrival in the morning, he was ordered into position on the left of Birney. Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on our line, enfilading it with batteries posted on our left and rendering an advance or the occupation of a position to the rear immediately necessary. Accordingly an advance of the 2d and 18th corps was ordered by Hancock, who in the absence of Meade, took command of both corps. The result was highly successful; several lines of rebel works being carried at the point of the bayonet and a number of redoubts of great strength occupied. Sixteen guns were taken and turned upon the enemy by the 18th corps. Col. Egan's brigade, of Birney's division, led the charge of the 2d corps and gallantly drove the enemy from his works, capturing at the same time, formidable redoubts and with Dwight's and Gillis' batteries completely silencing the rebel artillery on our left. About 1 p. m., dispositions for a final charge upon the enemy's last line were made. At this time Col. Egan was severely if not seriously wounded in the spine, and the attack was temporarily postponed. At 6 o'clock last night, another charge was made by the 2d corps, and an advanced position assumed and maintained. The line thus occupied was immediately rendered secure by the speedy construction of earthworks. At this time it is impossible to ascertain the extent of our losses, but 1,500 will probably cover the total casualties. It is to be regretted that our advance was not pushed forward on Wednesday p. m., as the prisoners concur in the statement that Wise's brigade alone held the town until late in the evening, when Lee's troops commenced arriving. Portions of his army marched from Malvern Hill, crossing the James on pontoons, above Fort Darling, while many were dispatched by the Petersburg Railroad. Our lines, as now formed, face the city from the east and south partly encircling it, and extend across City Point Railroad southward to the vicinity of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. Burnside holds the left of our line, Hancock the center and Smith the right. The remainder of the troops who may arrive to-day will be assigned positions. Our troops are confident of final success.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
near Petersburg,
June 18th.

Contrary to expectation no general engagement occurred yesterday, although the fighting on the left was, at times, very heavy. Early in the morning of the 9th, the 2d corps, forming the left of our line, were considerably advanced where, for a short time, the fighting was exceedingly severe. The results of the battle, though not decisive, were favorable. Four additional guns were captured by the 2d corps in a charge, making a total of twenty-two guns. The whole line is materially advanced.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

A dispatch from City Point this morning, reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after ascertaining, assaults are failed to carry, but held and have entrenched our advanced position from the force of the enemy within the new line. We are informed that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army. No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our army in the operations since it crossed the James river. Gen. Sherman sends the following: "At night, in the midst of darkness and storm, we commenced our march, and at daylight we entered the enemy's line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattahoochie." Gen. Sherman adds: "I start at once for Marietta."

Signed: STANTON.

ARMY POTOMAC, June 16, 6 P. M.

Smith's command, which landed at Point of Rocks Tuesday evening, advanced yesterday morning on the City Point and Petersburg road, and finding the enemy near Harrison creek, drove them into their fortifications some half a mile beyond. A line of battle was formed with Hinck's colored division on the left. A charge was made and the entire line of works was taken, with 16 guns, 300 prisoners and several battle flags. The position was one of great strength, and should have resisted an attack from a much larger force. The colored troops are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part of the enemy's line at the same time the others did. Our loss in the whole affair is not over 200, of whom some 40 were colored. The 2d corps came up in the evening and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 2d corps, Birney in command. The enemy were driven from another position, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the afternoon Burnside came up and took position on the left of the 2d corps. At 6 in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted until long after dark, Gen. Birney's command gaining the breastwork in their front, and taking a large number of prisoners. This morning at daylight another advance was made along the line. Gen. Burnside sent in about 100 prisoners, mostly Tennesseeans, from Beauregard's command; among them are 16 rebel officers. Hancock has also taken a large number of prisoners who are on their way to the rear. Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any moment. Our losses yesterday are said to have been about 1,000, while that of the enemy was full as great if not greater.